The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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TOM HARKNESS' HOUR.

The mill stood in a little hollow—a low, black, one-storied wooden structure, with no external sign to indicate its unusual character. I had entered the building, as a visitor upon express permission, being subjected at the door to the customary precautions; my clothes were changed, loose slippers of soft felt were put on my feet, and as for fire, the very word was by implication forbidden; an awful hush seemed to fall over my two guides and myself, as we crossed the threshold. I had seen the three materials undergoing processes by themselves, and finally we entered a lonely room, in the centre of which were two circular troughs of iron, about two feet wide, and a foot deep; and in each of them a pair of stones, about four feet in diameter and attached to one shaft, were revolving. The troughs were half full of a black substance which the stones were crushing, and before each stone a wooden scraper moved along through the mass, stirring it up. There was but little light struggling through the windows. Overhead, grimy beams; the walls, grimy too; the floor, grimy and smooth, somewhat as if the whole room had been rubbed again and again with what we call "black lead" and used for pencils. Not a fly, not a spider, not a cobweb, not a vestige of any animal life. The whole place seemed pervaded by a mute terror.

And indeed, a hush fell on me as I looked at that slow-turning vertical shaft and heavy stones that were rolling away, and yet did not leave their places. They change their position so constantly, as one stands and looks at them—showing squarely in front, and coming straight at him, they swing a little and go on their curved way; then show their broad sides, then their retreating edges, and then wheel about again. This was the "mixing-room," and this simple process converted the three innocent materials into

POWDER.

'You see, Miss,' said the workman in attendance, 'these three things are as innocent as milk when they are by themselves. Charcoal is common as dirt, and people brush their teeth with it sometimes; sulphur, everybody knows on matches, and how it tastes with molasses; and saltpetre some folks use to put in brine for pickling. But when the three come to be put together, as they are in that trough, they turn into devils, and sometimes they do raise HELL.'

'What is the bottom of these troughs?' I asked. 'Hard wood?'

'Wood wouldn't answer,' said Malcolm, 'it isn't hard enough to keep from denting. The bottom is something harder yet; it is iron.'

'Iron!' I cried with a start. 'Is that a safe thing to use? Iron or stone strikes'—I stopped involuntarily at the dreadful word.

'The powder itself is the only protection,' he said. 'Only keep enough of that under the stones, and keep it well stirred so as to cover the bed, and everything is safe; that is, we *think* so.'

'But if—*if* the powder should happen to uncover the iron bed for an instant'—

'It might or it might not,' replied Malcom. 'But it would be very quickly over.'

I shivered in the warm day and that close air.

'You see those scrapers? They help the mixing and they are our protectors. If they were lifted up I shouldn't like to stay within half a mile of the place.'

'How can you work here,' said I, 'with all this before you? Right here in the very presence of death?'

'O, I suppose we're in the presence of death anywhere, Miss,' said Malcolm, 'only we don't see him or think about him. I've a mind to tell you a little story, Miss, of something that happened to a man in a room just like this.

'Tom Harkness—that was his name—was working in a mixing-room, some eight years ago. He was a steady, quiet fellow, and there was nothing to keep him from getting on in the world, and he did get on, laying up his savings and being content. But by and by he met a farmer's daughter thereabouts—and you can give a guess. It's always been so. Not to spin out that part of the story, he got to going with her a good deal, and to liking her, and she him. For Lucy McKinley was as sweet a girl as ever a fellow had for a sweetheart, and it all come about quite natural like. Old McKinley didn't say No, and Lucy herself only said it long enough to tease Tom and make sure he was real downright dead in earnest.

'So that was all right, and there was the happiest part. But the other wasn't long acoming, you can be sure, for the Old One himself sent a man there that called himself Left Runney! I suppose that was only the hundredth name he had, for he was a real jail-bird; but I guess that name fitted him best, for he was a sort of 'left over' chap, as if the Lord had made him by mistake like, or out of scraps that had been left after he'd made up a batch of decent men.

'He was a short, stunted creature, as if a very hot sun had withered him up, and stopped him growing; and as for his face, it looked as if he had ben scowling at somebody in a furious rage, and then it had just staid so of itself.

'However, Runney come around, and no sooner did he set his eyes on Lucy, than he was fierce to have her, willy-nilly. But it didn't work; that bargain didn't suit the other party. Old McKinley ordered him to clear, and set the dog on him; and the dog just went for him and took away a piece out of his leg as sharp as a knife. But whether it was something about his flesh I don't know; but the dog that never turned back to anything before, shut his tail down close between his legs like the blade of a jack-knife and sneaked off howling; and he never failed to run at sight of the man after that. Runney seemed so pleased to see the dog act, that he forgot to mind the bite he got; he told McKinley that he certainly would call again, and walked off.

'Then he took to dogging Tom and Lucy when they went together. Somehow he got a job in the mill, and in the very mixing-room where Tom was. He'd scowl, and shake his fist, and write nasty, threatening letters, but he wouldn't come out and face the music squarely like a man, though he had a chance one day; for as Tom and Lucy were walking home, there he was by the side of the road, scowling as usual.

''Look here, Runney,' says Tom, 'This thing ain't agreeable on either side. I never got in your way, did I? I was here first, wasn't I? But this shan't count; there's the lass—take her now if you can get her fairly. If she'll take you *I* won't be in your way. You shall see her as much as I do if she only says the word, but you shan't otherwise. But this ain't the square thing to be making faces all the time at her like a lubberly boy.'

'Runney didn't stir nor speak, but scowled harder than ever.

''Lucy, dear, go you on a little ways, that's a good lass,' says Tom.

''I will, Tom, but don't hurt the man; I don't like his looks,' said Lucy.

''Now then, Left Runney,' says Tom, shortly, 'let's put an end to this. If you'd like the other way, just step here into the road, and have it out right here and now, and let the best man win.'

''I won't fight you,' said Runney, 'but you'll never marry her. I'll kill you dead, dead, dead.'

''Can you kill me deader than dead?' says Tom.

''I'll make it dead first, and then we'll see!'

''Bah!' says Tom, 'if you *wont* try your own chance with the girl, and *wont* stand up like a man and settle it, scowl away, ye British jail-bird,' says Tom, stirring along after Lucy.

'One Sunday morning in May, Tom and Lucy were taking a walk alone through the woods, and were as innocent as the kids and almost as happy, for Lucy could forget her anxiety at times, when she spied Runney sneaking that way.

''O, Tom!' she cried, 'let's go [illegible] the hill there. I'm so afraid of him.'

''But *I* ain't, Lucy, dear,' said Tom. 'I could break his neck with one twist of my arm.'

''But I couldn't, Tom, and then I'm afraid for *you*, too. He's got a gang of men that run with him, and who knows what they may do to you, brave and strong as you are?'

'So Tom let himself be persuaded to take her home, and then he strolled back the same way.

'He went very slow, and was so busy with thinking, that he didn't see the shadows of three persons creeping up behind him, and had no warning at all, when suddenly he was knocked over senseless by a blow on the head from a billet of wood.

'When he came to himself, the first thing that met his eyes was Lucy's face. Not her own dear living face—Heaven be praised if it only had been, for he needed help then, and even she could have helped him! It was a pencil sketch that he had made of her, for Tom was clever in a number of ways, and he used to carry that about with him. It took him some minutes to get his head clear and find out where he was. He was on his back and tied fast, that was the first thing; he could see black beams overhead that looked familiar; he wrenched his head to one side a little, and then it come to him that he was tied in the mixing-room of the mill. He was stretched over the mixing-trough, or rather, on it, and on a beam just above his head, where he couldn't help see it unless he shut his eyes, was his sketch of Lucy's face, rolled out straight and tacked up with three nails.

'Being rather confused in the head, Tom was puzzled to understand it. It might be a mere joke of the workmen, but then it was rather too severe for a joke. Then he suddenly thought it might be Left Runney's work—yes, he remembered now, it must be; but if the wretch had wanted to kill him he would likely have done it right there in the woods. Although it was Sunday, the worst that was likely to come to him was a long day and night in that predicament, which he could endure, unpleasant as it was.

'All at once a sound under the floor, or rather the lack of a particular sound, struck his ear and made him quiver. You see, Miss, every machine in these mills has its own small water-wheel instead of having one big for all. And when all the wheels are quiet and there's no escape for the water, the pressure's right heavy, and some water works out through cracks in the flume, so there's always more or less of a hiss to be heard. Now there was no noise at all coming from that wheel, and yet the wheel wasn't running. That particular wheel and mixer was Tom's, and for some reason or other the flume-box had settled or something, so that the gate would open itself, if it got a chance, so that it wasn't quite safe; but they had let it go along without fixing, and Tom had fastened it in a peculiar way.

'So as he didn't hear the hiss of the water escaping through the flume, he knew something was wrong. The wrong was, that the water was probably working a little stream through the gate into the wheel-box; and then Tom twisted his head so as he could see the little wheel that was attached to the gate, and it was—yes, it was—actually unlocked, and opened the least bit. So that was it—that unsafe wheel open, and no other escape for the water; it was quite certain that the stream down below would keep a working through, and of course get bigger and bigger till it got strong enough to start the wheel itself. That would be within an hour at farthest. And with the wheel, of course the stones must start, for the machinery couldn't mind his orders, and he was tied up from getting at it. And after the stones started, then—

'The stones would crush his head. So you think, and so Tom thought; but on marking the distance with his eye he saw that they would just clear him as they passed. Would they catch his hair then, on the end of the axle? He found his hair had been wet, and nicely smoothed back, as if on purpose to avoid that.

'What was at the bottom of the situation, then? Tom looked into the trough and his heart stood still for a minute, *for it was a third full of half mixed powder, and there was the face of his darling, fastened up before his eyes, so that he could look at it and await his death.*

'Was there any grit in the powder? He looked earnestly, and yet he couldn't tell; fine grit would be just the same. If there was any there, then the wheels of life would stop moving for Tom Harkness the moment the water-wheel started under the floor; if there wasn't any, he'd have at least a little longer time.

'Then he saw for the first time that one of the scrapers—you know I explained to you what those are for—had been taken off, and the other was twisted a little so as not to work quite natural. *That* looked as if a slower way of getting at it was meant, but he didn't know—all he could do was to call on his courage and wait.

'Not without straining all his tough muscles to get free. If man could have done it he would. But it was no use; he was tied as if the devil had bossed the job, as indeed he did. And somehow, as he strained it loose in one place, he could feel it tighten somewhere else.

'So all he could do was to lie and wait. He could see that the gate was opening wider and wider. Presently the stones gave a tremble—and Tom trembled too. They shook without starting; they stopped shaking. The wheel for opening the gate turned farther and farther, the shaft creaked; stopped; stood shaking; it started; and the stone next him came forward a little and stopped again. Then Tom commended his soul to God, for the wheel below suddenly got free, and the stone went past his head with a rush, sending the cold blast of its wind against his cheek, that was moist with sweat and bitter tears.

'Well, round and round, and round and round, and round and round, the great stones went.

'He had shut his eyes at the first move the stones gave, thinking the awful moment had really come; but as nothing happened, after a dozen turns or so had been made, he opened them. And the first thing he saw was Lucy's face as at first, and it seemed to Tom as if he died forty deaths in the next few minutes, while he looked at it and thought about her, and wondered if he should ever see her again. She had probably gone to church, and sermon or no sermon, he knew she was thinking of him that very minute. And if she only knew! Then ten minutes time would be enough. But she was sitting in a day-dream in church, or she was buzzing about getting dinner, or she was looking out of her window and wishing it was night so as to be time for him to come, and he was there in that hell of waiting, not dead and not alive, just hanging on the edge of the world, telling off his breaths as he drew them and expecting every one to be the last. When it came—just *how* would it come? Would he see anything, hear anything, feel anything, know anything of it? Would he know the awful roar in which the whole place would fly away? or would it be like the lightning, that hits before the thunder is heard.'

'Why, how did the wretch dare commit such a murder?' cried I. 'Why wasn't he afraid of being found out?'

'Because when a mill goes off, there's *nothing* left,' answered Malcom; nothing of men or mill, and so of course there'd be no proof—very likely nothing to show who was killed. Left Runney knew what he was about when he planned it.

'The stones kept up good speed a little while, as if they'd been on their regular run of a week-day; then they began to slack off a little, although they had started with a great rush at first, and Tom took a little courage. He saw the wheel wasn't turned full open—something had worked in between the iron shaft and the door and had wedged it; but there was water enough escaping to keep the stones going, though the pressure was rather worked off.

'It was all pretty clear to him now. Left Runney meant there should be an accident that morning, and that Tom Harkness should be on the spot to get the benefit of it. He'd fixed things the way I told you, Miss, when I explained about the scrapers, the way that if things were fixed in this room I shouldn't like to stay within a mile of here, and he'd got poor Tom fast.

'You see this is the way the fiend had fixed matters. If he'd put in the grit, everything would have been over too quick to suit him, for he wanted Tom to have a chance to think about it. If he'd left the scrapers as usual, the stones might have ground all day without making any danger to speak off. If he'd just took off both the scrapers, the chances are that the stones would powder, just flattening it into a hard cake. If he'd just taken off one scraper, very likely it would have done the same.

'So he'd taken off one scraper and altered the other. Tom understood it better'n you do until I explain it. You see, the scrapers keep pushing up the powder from the sides of the stones' track to the middle, and they're so they work against each other. Now Runney and his gang had took one off altogether, and set the other out of its regular angle; so that as it stirred the powder it rather pushed it to one side, and as the stones kept turning the chances were that sooner or later, the scraper would work the powder away so as to uncover the iron bed underneath in some spot. And when it did—

"Tom's eyes burned as he looked at that scraper. If he could only reached it as it went past him, round and round, one twist or two would have fixed it right and he'd have been put nearly out of danger. He tugged and strained with all his might to get his arm free a little—a few inches more would have done it, the scraper come so near. But he couldn't do it.

"So he had to lie there and watch the infernal thing as it went round, just beyond his reach. He watched it every time it passed his head, and would wonder if it would get around again before anything happened. And once or twice, when he got so wrought up he couldn't stand it, he'd peer over into the trough—for he'd got his head a little free now so as he could see into it easy—and see how the powder was. And there all the while was Lucy's face before his eyes, looking down on him as at first.

"The powder seemed to be packing down hard, as Tom hoped. That was his only hope. Once get it down in a smooth ring all round—a ring wide enough to hold up the weight of the stones—and he had about an even chance of escape.

"By and by he saw, in one spot, that the ring of powder in the trough wasn't hardening.

"The powder got thinner and thinner there. The hideous scraper was doing Left Runney's work. Tom could see its every turn, as it scraped a little more of the powder away.—The room swam before his staring eyes. Even the penciled face before him shook, and looked sad and hateful, hateful and sad again at him, by turns. One or two turns of the stone more—

"He could see the bare iron—the next time the stone came it would roll on it. He gave a mighty wrench, tore free the upper part of his body, and fell forward on his elbow on the floor by the side of the trough. He struggled up—shrieked one word, 'Lucy,' and looked down into the trough. The stone was coming—close to the uncovered spot—he thrust down his left hand in very desperation—and the big stone went over it, and round and round again, and over and over it again, but it didn't touch the iron!

"And then the door of the room flew open, and in rushed Lucy McKinley herself. Not a bit of noise did she make. The brave girl rushed to the wheel—shut the gate with one turn of it—and cut Tom's straps with a knife she brought in her hand. Then Tom Harkness had just strength enough to get out with her into the air, and both dropped together on the grass."

"Oh!" I exclaimed, and drew a long breath again. "And what became of them?"

"He married the brave girl that saved him, and they're living now in as pretty a cottage as ever was.—She couldn't tell what made her go to the mill just then. She said she had been feeling uneasy for several hours, and at last she heard him call, and she run that was impossible, but it was all she could say.

"And you know them well, and yet it don't make you afraid?"

"My name is Tom Harkness Malcolm," he answered and there's the arm—got an artificial hand, you see," holding it up. "And what's more, this is the very mill and the very room you're in now. And that's the very mixer there that I was tied on; and that stone—the one just coming towards you with the red streak on it—is the very one that took my hand from me."

"And what became of Left Runney?"

"He left, indeed, as soon as he found he had failed—Heavens!"

A sharp crack had interrupted him. With astonishing quickness he had closed the gate and stopped the stones.

"A little break in the cross-bar," he said, with a quiet smile. "Some accidents will happen."

But I staid to hear no more. I dashed out of the building, hardly daring to change my clothes, and did not check my fast walk until I thought myself beyond explosion-distance. The sun never looked so bright or the grass so green as on leaving that murky den.

We print below the bill that has passed the House and Senate, and is now ordered to enrollment in regard to County Treasurers. It is very important to the keepers of the county moneys, and will interest the people at large:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend sections eight and ten of chap. 30, Battle's Revisal, relating to the duties of County Treasurers. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SEC. 1. That sec. 8, chap. 30, Battle's Revisal, be stricken out, and the following be inserted in lieu thereof: It shall be the duty of the Treasurer (1) to receive all moneys belonging to the county, and all other moneys by law directed to be paid to him, to keep them separate and apart from his own affairs, and to apply them and render account of them as required by law. (2) To keep a true account of the receipts and expenditures of all such moneys, taking proper vouchers in every case, in books provided for that purpose at the expense of the county, and to post at the court house door on the first Monday in each month a correct statement of such receipts and expenditures, showing the amounts received, and from what source, and the amounts paid out and to whom, and for what purpose, and the balance in his hands belonging to the county. (3) To call on the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Superior Court, or other officer having county moneys in his hands, at least once in each month, or oftener if necessary, to pay over to him and account for all such moneys. (4) To exhibit his books and accounts and moneys, once every three months, or oftener if the Commissioners of his county deem it necessary, to a committee to be composed of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and one other person to be selected by the Board of Commissioners, who shall be an expert accountant, and it shall be the duty of this committee to examine the books and accounts of his office, and see that the accounts are correctly and properly kept, and to count the money in the hands of the Treasurer, and see that it corresponds with the amount shown by the books to be in his hands. And if, at any time, there shall be a deficit in the amount of money in the hands of the Treasurer, the committee shall so report to the Board of County Commissioners, and it shall be their duty to institute proceedings in the Superior Court against said treasurer for violation of his official duties. (5) In cases where the office of Treasurer has been or may hereafter be abolished in any county, the duties enjoined in this section shall apply to the person acting in the capacity of Treasurer. (6) The County Commissioners shall allow to the committee who examine the books and moneys of the Treasurer the same pay per diem that is received by a member of their own body, not to exceed pay for one day's service for each examination.

SEC. 2. That sec. 10 be amended to read as follows: Any Treasurer or other disbursing officer failing to perform any of the duties herein enjoined shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in addition to other punishment at the discretion of the Court, shall be removed from office, and his successor appointed in the manner provided by law in case of vacancy from other causes.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

A Useful Joke.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor who was commonly called the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whom it was his office to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path, which they supposed belonged to a poor man who had almost finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor, saying, "Let us play the man a trick. We will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a crown-piece, if you have them about you, in each one of his shoes, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student, luckily having two crown-pieces, did so, and then placed himself, with the professor, behind the bushes hard by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work and came across the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on his coat he slipped one foot into one of his shoes. Feeling something, he stooped down and found the crown. Astonishment and wonder were upon his countenance. He gazed upon the crown, turned it round, and looked again and again; then he looked round on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but what was his astonishment when he found the other crown! His feelings overcame him. He fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered a loud and fervent thanksgiving in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his dear children, who, by some unknown hand, would be saved from perishing.

The young man stood there, deeply affected, and with tears in his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"Oh, dear sir," answered the student, "you have taught me a lesson that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood: 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

The Earl of Chatham said to his son: "I would have inscribed on the curtains of your bed, and the walls of your chamber—If you do not rise early you can never make progress in anything.

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A BEAUTIFUL STORY.—A touching begging story with a good moral is told by the Pittsburg *Telegraph*: "A young man who had been on a three days' debauch wandered into the reading-room of a hotel, where he was well known, sat down and stared moodily in the street. Presently a little girl of about ten years came in and looked timidly about the room. She was dressed in rags, but she had a sweet, intelligent face, that could scarcely fail to excite sympathy. There were five persons in the room, and she went to each begging. One gentleman gave her a five cent piece, and she then went to the gentleman spoken of and asked him for a penny, adding that she hadn't had anything to eat for a whole day. The gentleman was out of humor, and he said crossly: 'Don't bother me; go away. I haven't had anything to eat for three days.' The child opened her eyes in shy wonder and stared at him for a moment, then walked slowly toward the door. She turned the knob, and then after hesitating a few seconds she walked up to him, and gently laying the five cents she had received on his knee, said, with a tone of true girlish pity in her voice: 'If you havn't had anything to eat for three days, you take this and go and buy you some bread. Perhaps I can get some more somewhere.' The young fellow flushed to the roots of his hair, and lifting the little sister of charity in his arms, kissed her in delight. Then he took her to the persons in the room and to those in the corridors and the office, telling the story and asking contributions, giving himself all the money he had with him. Over $10 were raised, and the little one sent on her way rejoicing."

NEWS ITEMS.

The venerable Rev. Dr. [illegible] is extremely ill. He is over 94 years of age.

About a hundred and thirty citizens of Louisiana have been arrested by processes issued by the United States Courts, according to the New Orleans *Picayune*, "in furtherance of the conspiracy of the Republican leaders to establish a reign of terror in Louisiana."

Robert Downing, a wood-chopper, living near Dallas, Texas, got a Christmas present of $11,430. His grandfather, a New York merchant, had willed that sum to Downing, and the Attorney happened to forward the money so that it reached Dallas on Christmas Day.

In Georgia, one of the most Democratic of all the Southern States, there are fifty-two companies of colored troops, fifty of which are infantry, one cavalry and one artillery. Savannah has twelve, Atlanta three, Macon four, Augusta two and Columbus one, and yet the colored man has no rights in the South.

If the Moffett liquor law is introduced into North Carolina and properly executed, it is safe to say that from one million to twelve hundred thousand dollars would be raised thereby annually. It is surely worth trying, and we hope the Legislature will frame carefully a bill and make it a law.—*Wilmington Star.*

GERMAN TOBACCO.—The area of land in Germany upon which the tobacco plant is cultivated exceeds 60,000 acres, Prussia, Bavaria, the Duchy of Baden, Alsace and Loraine being the countries which grow the most; and the average yield is about 3,200 pounds to the acre. With this crop some 50,000 tons of leaf and 1,250 tons of prepared tobacco are imported yearly, the exports barely reaching four thousand tons.

A New York farmer has discovered a spot of buried coin. While he and his son were digging a pit to bury turnips, in a sandy spot near the [illegible], they struck a large stone three feet below the surface. Upon removing the stone they discovered an old-fashioned iron pot, of about a peck's capacity, filled with what appeared to be large copper coins. They at once removed the pot to the house, and after cleaning a few coins which were black with age, found them to be Spanish silver dollars, some of them bearing date of 1743. The coins were probably buried during the revolutionary war.

Donald Morison, who has acted for [illegible] between Ness and Stornoway, in the Hebrides, Scotland, a distance of twenty-five miles, has travelled during that period upwards of [illegible] miles, being twice the circumference of the earth. He makes the journey twice a week on foot, with the mail bags on his back, and accomplishes his 100 miles a week quite briskly. Although [illegible] years of age, he is still hale and hearty, and as active as any ordinary man of 40.

Dr. Loring's farm, near Boston, contains about 420 acres, 125 under cultivation, 245 pasture land, and the balance marsh; two barns, one 16x100, the other 42x150 feet, each [illegible]; eighty splendid cows and heifers, mostly Ayrshires, and twenty-three horses and colts. He has one pair of working oxen that weigh 7,300 pounds; 275 tons of hay, and 700 bushels root crops. Four men in winter and seven in summer do the work.

At the State farm (Monson, Mass.), the cows are milked precisely at 5, A. M., and 5, P. M., each cow's milk is weighed and the weight recorded. The record shows that 50 cows gave, in one week in June, 1 3-4 tons of milk and in one week in December 2 1 4 tons of milk. The whole amount of milk produced during last year was a little over 120 tons. Seven cows have given an average of about 20 quarts of milk each per day.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.—We are pleased to see that the Fayetteville *Gazette*, recently suspended, has been revived by J. H. Myrover, Esq. We wish much success to the *Gazette*, and hope the good old town of Fayetteville and neighboring counties will give it a very liberal support.

Business Before the Legislature.

On the 22d inst. the following business was before the General Assembly, which Mr. Dortch, from the joint committee on the calendars reported as follows:

Number of bills and resolutions pending in the Senate 396, of which ten were considered of pressing public importance, viz:

1. Providing for the support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.
2. To abolish the Insane Asylum and to incorporate the North Carolina Insane Asylum.
3. To repeal the law providing for the sustenance of lunatics outside of the Asylum.
4. To commute, compromise and settle the State debt.
5. To regulate railroad freights.
6. To prevent extortion by transportation companies.
7. For the creation and regulation of industrial and provident societies.
8. Concerning official bonds of sheriffs.
9. To provide for the working of the public roads.
10. To provide for the completion of the Western Asylum for the Insane.

Number of bills and resolutions pending in the House 472, sixteen of which the committee consider of importance to the public, viz:

1. For the relief of the land owner where his land is sold to the State for taxes.
2. To prevent the reckless destruction of fish in certain streams.
3. Concerning salaries and fees.
4. To provide for the collection of taxes on the property of corporations or persons doing business in this State, whether said property be in the hands of a receiver or not.
5. To require the use of a history of North Carolina in the common schools of the State.
6. To exempt certain personal property from sale under execution.
7. To make slander of women indictable.
8. To punish the abduction of children under 14 years.
9. To establish courts, inferior to the Superior Courts, to be called "Inferior Courts."
10. In regard to practice in criminal actions.
11. In relation to judgment on appeal from justices of the peace.
12. To prevent seduction of women.
13. To define the jurisdiction of Judges of the Superior Courts as to granting injunction, restraining order, and appointment of receiver.
14. To provide for the registration of certain deeds and other instruments of writing.
15. To prevent the carrying of concealed weapons.
16. To modify bills of indictment in certain cases.

Mr. Dortch also reported that besides a number of other important bills, &c., in the hands of committees, there were several yet to be introduced affecting the public interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

On the 24th inst., the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the tobacco bill, providing that the reduced tax on tobacco shall go into effect May 1st, 1879, and now concurred in that amendment which strikes at the clause abolishing the tax on matches. Two other amendments remain to be disposed of.

The House has non concurred in the Senate amendments to the liquor bill which strikes out the proviso that rectifiers rectifying less than 500 barrels of spirits a year, and shall pay a license of $100, and has also non concurred in amendments relating to the tax on national and saving banks. A committee of conference was then ordered upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Tucker, of Virginia, Robbins, of North Carolina, and Burkhard, of Illinois, were appointed.

The bill, as passed, reduces the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents.

Current Comment.

If Windom's scheme to draw the colored people out of the South fails, the Republicans will try their hands at falsifying the next census returns from the Southern States, in order to reduce representation in Congress from that section. Blaine's scheme to disfranchise the negroes is a dismal failure, and the wits of his party are now at work to contrive other methods of putting down the Southern vote in Congress. Watch them.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

The evidence of Gen. Barlow and others shows that there was not a visiting statesman, or an official of any kind, who knew the facts regarding the election in Florida, who did not know that the State had gone for Tilden. The records of the Department show that every official who helped steal the vote for Hayes has been paid by Hayes for the crime. The impartial historian will be indebted to Mr. Hayes for one of the heaviest tasks ever imposed on him. To do justice to the subject, to hand down to posterity a truthful record of the acts of a man who, claiming to be honest, accepted the stolen Presidency and paid the thieves in Federal patronage—to do all this and not seem to set down aught in malice, will challenge the historian's resources to their utmost strength and tension.—*Washington Post, Dem.*

Yellow Fever.

BAY OF MOBILE, Feb. 16, 1879.

Special Correspondence of the Norfolk Virginian.

There is one aspect of the unfortunate financial condition of Southern cities which has met with very little discussion, but it is of terrible importance. It is the lack of means to take such sanitary measures as are necessary for the health of the public during the coming summer. I can say from correct information that New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile and Chattanooga, are likely to be in just as favorable condition for yellow fever when summer comes, as they were last year, although I dislike very much to make the confession, and I can say further that I have reliable authority for asserting, all press reports and board of health announcements to the contrary notwithstanding, that there is now, and has been all the winter, yellow fever in New Orleans and Memphis. I have been told by a citizen and property owner of Mobile that there are houses here in which persons died of fever last summer that have never been so much as opened, much less fumigated since then, and it is well known that we have had only one spell of weather cold enough to destroy fever germs. I have information directly from Memphis within a day or two past, through most respectable and well known persons, that there have been three or four cases of yellow fever per week in that city during the winter, and that the city itself is filthy almost beyond precedent. These are unpleasant facts to relate, but, if true, they are full of importance; and if their publication will awaken attention and discussion, nothing but good can result from it. I believe the reports; if I did not, I should be the last person to give them circulation. Three deaths from yellow fever occurred in Mobile since December 1st to my own personal knowledge, which, of course, were never reported.

Zack Chandler has taken his seat as U. S. Senator from Michigan.

Jas. Garner, formerly of Danbury, Stokes county, died in Florida, recently.

There will be a meeting of Northern settlers, in Raleigh, on the 18th of March.

The Pension Bill.

The New York *Evening Post* has a long and severe article on the recently enacted Pension bill, and does not hesitate to say that "it has been pushed by politicians in order to secure the favor and the votes of soldiers." It further says:

"That the approval of the Pension bill will be widely regarded as the most mistaken official act of the President, but censure of the administration will not stop at its head. What has the Cabinet been about that it has not given the President more timely and effectual advice? Have the Secretaries lost their statesmanlike perceptions, or their sensibility to popular opinion, or their interest in public affairs, or their official or personal influence? It is reported that Mr. Schurz and Mr. Sherman have protested with all their might against this gigantic job."

And a "gigantic job" it is, that the country will stagger under for years to come. The *Post* concludes its stern denuncination of what it calls "this new grab" with the following:

"Just at this time, when economy and retrenchment are demanded in public and private affairs, when it seems impossible for the country longer to stagger on under the load of debt and taxes of all kinds, except with the utmost prudence on the part of its law-makers and executors, it is discouraging to find a swindle like the Pension bill passing Congress almost without question and receiving the ready approval of the President."

It is a Northern Republican "loyal" paper that speaks, thus, and our legislators will hear many more echoes like it.

There is some reason to hope that members of Congress will shrink from carrying forward the huge job gotton up by claims agents for the depletion of the treasury, and that the law may remain a dead letter, for lack of the money necessary to put it in force. The sum of one hundred millions, as a beginning, was asked for in one of the appropriation bills; but we have not seen that anybody is disposed to press it—and woe betide the man who does! Even the New York *Tribune*, whose loyalty to the soldiers' interest may not be questioned, concedes in its Washington dispatches that owing to the general tone of adverse criticism upon this bill, by the press of both parties, the opinion is prevalent here that the whole scheme will be allowed to fail for want of an appropriation in Congress. We hope so, since such a bill should never have been passed.

The State Legislature.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

In SENATE, Tuesday 18th, 400 citizens of Caswell county prayed for the passage of a stock law.

The bill making the killing of stock an indictable offence, was reconsidered and referred.

The salaries and fees bill was under consideration and made the special order for Wednesday.

The bill to amend the act establishing a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and for the encouragement of sheep husbandry, was referred.

In the HOUSE, bill to repeal sec. 29, chap. 6, Battle's Revisal. This bill provides that the expense of conveying lunatics to an from the Asylum shall be borne by the counties. Passed.

The resolution passed to have 1000 copies of the disbursement account of the Department of Agriculture printed for the use of the members and the information of the people.

A bill for the more effectual punishment of horse stealing passed. Also to punish the entering of houses in the night time otherwise than by breaking.

In SENATE, on Wednesday, Feb. 19th, Mr. McEachern, under a suspension of the rules, called up the bill to create a new county, to be called Scotland, out of portions of Robeson and Richmond counties.

Mr. McEachern advocated the passage of the bill and offered sundry amendments, which were adopted.

Further consideration postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Graham, of spoke at considerable length in explanation of the salary bill. He spoke of the financial distress of the people, especially that portion engaged in agricultural pursuits. The cry for retrenchment was general throughout the country, and there was a universal demand for relief, making it the duty of the Legislature to reduce the expenses of government. He reminded the Senate of the cry of the Democratic party against the extravagant course of the Radical party when they created the high salaries, and pointed to the duty of the party now in power to remedy the evils they had complained of. Whilst he and his people were for low taxes they were willing to pay liberal salaries, and the latter he believed would be accomplished by the pending bill.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill by sections.

The substitute of the committee for Mr. Graham's bill was then adopted, and the Senate proceeded to its consideration.

Sec. 1. Governor's salary $3,000 per annum. Private Secretary $500 and fees.

Mr. Erwin moved to strike out $500 and insert $300. The fees were heavy and he thought this reduction should be made. Adopted.

[illegible] sundry amendments, most of which were rejected, we give the general result as follows:)—*Star.*

Governor, $3,000; Secretary of State, $2,000; Auditor, $1,750; Treasurer, $3,000; Superintendent of Public Instruction, $1,500 and no extras; Adjutant General, $300; Justices of Supreme Court, $2,500, payable quarterly; Superior Court Judges, $2,000, with $90 for each extra court; Attorney General, $500 salary and fees allowed by law, and $1,000 as reporter of the Supreme Court; Librarian and Keeper of Capitol to be filled by one officer, with salary of $800.

Sec. 11. Provides for the quarterly payment of salaried officers, and the monthly payment of clerks. Agreed to.

Sections 12 and 13. Solicitors $20 each term of court they attend, with the fees allowed by law. Agreed to.

Section 16 limits the sum for servants and watchman to $600. Adopted.

Mr. Moye moved to amend by providing that no part of the public money hereby authorized to be expended for labor shall be used in any of the State Departments within the Capitol, except the Supreme Court. He proposed to make such of the State officers as required servants pay for them. The amendment was adopted.

Sec. 17. Repealing clause. Several verbal amendments were adopted on motion of Mr. Hoyle.

Sec. 18. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Mr. Henderson moved to add to the above "or as may thereafter as the Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof shall permit." As thus amended the section was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Lincoln, all the sections having been agreed to, the bill then passed its third reading as amended, unanimously, and was ordered to be engrossed.

By leave, Mr. Alexander introduced a bill to amend the act establishing a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and for the encouragement of Sheep Industry. Referred.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate re-assembled at 7½ o'clock, and proceeded with the special order, Senate bill to compromise, commute and settle

THE STATE DEBT.

The question was on the second reading of the bill reported by committee on the State debt.

Mr. Mebane, chairman of the committee, explained the provisions of the bill. It appeared that the debt the committee considered the State justly liable for amounted in the aggregate to $12,727,040, as follows:

1. Old debt issued prior to May 20, 1861	$ 5,577,400
2. Bonds issued since the war for the Western N. C. R. R. (secured)	1,774,000
3. Bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, under acts of 1865	384,000
4. Bonds on account of same road, under acts of 1866-'7	21,000
5. Bonds for Western (coal fields) R. R., under acts of 1860-'61	134,000
6. Bonds issued to Western N. C. R. R., dated Oct. 1, 1861	133,000
7. Registered certificates of Board of Education	383,045
8. Bonds issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., under act of 1860-'61	432,000
9. Bonds issued under Fund-Acts of 1866-'68	3,888,600
	$12,727,045
(1.) It was proposed to calculate these bonds at 40 per cent.	$ 2,330,960
(2 to 7 inclusive) at 25 per cent.	707,261
(8 and 9.) at 15 per cent.	648,096
	$3,686,311

Mr. Mebane offered sundry amendments, the most important was to transfer (8) the bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad from the 15 per cent. classification to that of 25 per cent., to correct an error in the published statement. The amendments were adopted.

In regard to the special tax bonds, Mr. Mebane said the committee considered them of no binding force, and they were thrown entirely out of the estimate.

The bill of the committee provides for the revenue to pay the amount here provided to settle the State debt, and the assurance has been given by prominent bondholders that the proposed compromise would be accepted. To purchase the foregoing obligations it was proposed to issue 4 per cent bonds. Mr. Mebane urged the passage of the bill at some length. It was an honorable settlement, one the State could meet and one, he believed, would be acceptable to the bondholders.

Mr. Everett was opposed to the bill. The recognized debt, according to the statement of Governor Vance in his late message, was over $27,000,000, and this it was proposed to pay with about $3,000,000. He did not believe the creditors would listen to so paltry a proposition.

Mr. Caldwell advocated the bill. He said some of the bondholders admitted to the committee that their bonds did not cost them more than 33½ per cent., and he insisted that the terms offered were just and fair.

Mr. Nicholson was gratified with the work of the committee, especially with their discrimination in regard to the debt; but he disagreed as to the plan of the committee.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill of the committee, it was adopted by a vote of 25 to 20.

COUNTY OF SCOTLAND.

The unfinished business this morning was taken up, the question being on the second reading of the bill to erect the new county of Scotland. After some little discussion the bill passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Waldo called up the resolution providing for a joint committee to investigate the States interest in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

This led to considerable discussion, but ultimately passed by a vote of 29 to 13.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE, bill to pay teachers of the first grade $2.00 per day, of the second grade $1.50, and the third grade $1.00. Laid on the table.

Bill to repeal the law providing for the maintenance of lunatics outside of the Insane Asylum. The committee offered a substitute reducing the amount paid for outside lunatics to $50. Mr. Mebane moved to strike out $50 and insert $5. He said the State would be bankrupt if something was not done to [illegible] the load caused by outside lunatics.

After considerable discussion the bill finally passed its 2nd reading. Nothing else of importance.

SENATE, 20th—Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Everett called up the bill to amend and revise the charter of the town of Winston, Forsyth county, which passed its second reading and took its place on the calendar.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. Scales, the rules were suspended and the House bill to change the times of holding the Superior Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, passed its several readings and was ordered to enrolment.

STOCK LAW.

Mr. Henderson moved for a suspension of the rules to put upon its third reading Senate bill to prevent live stock running at large in the counties of Rowan, Davie and Cabarrus. Agreed to.

On motion of the Senators representing them, the following counties were included in the provisions of the bill: Chatham, Cleveland, Caswell, Gaston, Rockingham, Surry, Yadkin and Stanly.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 34 to 4, and was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE.—The report of the committee to investigate charges against B. R. Brown, the member from Yadkin, came up as the special order.

The question recurred on the adoption of the resolution recommended by the committee, which read as follows:

WHEREAS, B. R. Brown, the member of this House from the county of Yadkin, has conducted and continues to conduct himself in such a disorderly and disgraceful manner as is calculated to bring disgrace and reproach upon this body, therefore be it

Resolved, That the purity and integrity of this House may be maintained, the said B. R. Brown is declared to be unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives of North Carolina, and is hereby expelled from the same, and the seat of the member from the county of Yadkin declared vacant.

Mr. Blocker argued in favor of the resolution, saying that it was a painful duty he had to perform, but the House owed it to itself to preserve its own integrity.

Mr. Foard took opposite views. He did not think the House was a conservator of public morals, and he moved that the matter be informally passed over, as Mr. Brown promised reformation.

Mr. Colwell thought the resolution ought to be adopted. The gentleman at whom the resolution was aimed had previously promised reformation, and nothing had come of it.

Mr. Norment favored the motion of Mr. Foard. He thought that the forgiveness of the House ought not to be too easily exhausted.

Mr. Woodhouse referred the House to the seventh chapter of Matthew, and moved to postpone the whole matter indefinitely, and Mr. Atkinson took the same view, but Mr. Jones thought it better to pass over the matter informally.

Mr. Turner said that in the history of North Carolina legislation no man had ever been expelled for drunkenness, the only case similar being that of Potter, who was expelled for snatching the stakes after losing at cards. Mr. Turner then went on to cite numberless cases of distinguished drunkards, and asked for mercy for the gentleman on trial.

Mr. Woodhouse withdrew his motion to postpone indefinitely and moved to postpone for one week. In support of the motion he sent to the clerk's desk and had read the first six verses of the 6th chapter of Matthew which, judging from the loud applause with which they were greeted met the entire approbation of the House.

Mr. Taylor spoke briefly in favor of Mr. Foard's motion.

Mr. Woodhouse by consent withdrew his motion.

Mr. Blocker, as chairman of the committee from which the resolution emanated, acquiesced in the motion of Mr. Foard, and it was adopted.

Bill to change the name of the county seat of Alleghany county and to incorporate the town of Sparta. Passed.

Bill to establish Gilliam county. This bill proposes to establish a new county, with county seat at Henderson, out of portions of Warren, Granville and Franklin counties. Passed.

Bill to amend the act to protect fish in Yadkin and Catawba rivers. This bill continues the law which was originally passed for two years only. Passed.

Bill to amend chap. 32 of Battle's Revisal. This bill allows manslaughter to be punished by twenty years imprisonment, and the crime of throwing trains off the track by imprisonment for ten years. Passed.

Bill in regard to the jurisdiction of magistrates. This is the bill which drew such a discussion last night. It was read third time.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, moved to amend by striking out the provisions of the bill providing for the impeachment of magistrates for malfeasance in office. He stated that his reason for offering this amendment was, that the provision was not germain to the rest of the bill, and was in the connection in which it appeared, utterly unmeaning. That the law as it now stood made justices liable to impeachment for malfeasance.

Mr. Cooke offered the following amendment to come in as a new section:

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the Superior, Inferior or Criminal Courts from finally hearing and determining such affrays as shall be committed within one mile of the place where and during the time such court is being held, nor shall this act be construed to prevent said courts from assuming jurisdiction of affrays and assaults and batteries, if some Justice of the Peace shall not, within six months after the commission of the offence, have proceeded to take official cognizance of the same.

This amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

SENATE, 21st.—Mr. Henderson reported from the Committee of Conference on the bill to regulate the fees of jailors, and the report was concurred in. The bill provides an allowance per diem for prisoners not exceeding 57½ cents.

On motion of Mr. Everitt, Senate bill to revise the charter of the town of Winston, Forsyth county, passed its third reading and was sent to the House without engrossment.

House resolution to pay the engrossing and enrolling clerks the same per diem as the principal clerks of the Assembly was concurred in.

House bill for a stock law for Iredell county passed its third reading by a vote of 38 to 0 and was ordered to be enrolled.

House bill to punish Treasurers of Benevolent and Religious institutions for the wrongful appropriations of their [illegible] and was ordered to enrollment.

House bill to change the site of the town of Sparta, Alleghany county, passed and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Western Railroad (Coalfield road to Greensboro) bill passed its third reading. This bill grants the road $50,000 towards its completion to Greensboro. It will probably be used to pay certain liens on the road of long standing, and which threaten its sale.

Senate bill against gambling in railroad cars was passed and enrolled.

HOUSE.—Bill to aid in the construction of the Winston, Salem and Mooresville Railroad, passed its second reading.

Bill for the more speedy trial of criminals, allowing Inferior Courts equal jurisdiction with Superior Courts in criminal cases, was explained by Mr. Rawley, and passed its final reading.

Bill making 280 pounds avoirdupois a barrel of tar, and that it shall henceforth be sold only by weight, passed its readings.

Bill for the relief of N. R. Jones, sheriff of Warren, passed its readings.

Bill to prohibit the driving of cattle from Georgia, South Carolina, and counties east of the Blue Ridge, to counties west of the Blue Ridge, passed its readings.

Bill prohibiting clerks from including attorneys' fees in bills of costs in civil suits, was laid on the table.

In SENATE, Saturday, very little business of importance was transacted of interest to our readers.

House bill to aid in the construction of the Winston, Salem & Mooresville Railroad passed its second reading, and was referred to the Committee of Internal Improvements.

In the HOUSE, bill to create a sinking fund for the payment of the N. C. R. R. construction bonds, passed its final reading.

Bill authorizing the working and transfer of convicts on the Chester & Lenoir, Caldwell & Watauga, and Mt. Airy & Ore Knob Railroads, passed its readings.

Bills changing the time of holding the Courts in the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts passed its readings.

In SENATE, Monday, citizens of Wake and Chatham petition for a new county from portions of Wake and Chatham.

The State debt bill was postponed to Thursday.

Protest was entered by several Senators against the passage of the bill to change the name of the Western Railroad and to authorize its consolidation with the Mt. Airy road. After some discussion the protest was withdrawn for the present, with a view to some modification, &c.

Bill to compound, commute and settle the State debt, passed third reading, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House. Particulars hereafter.

In the HOUSE, bill to make the slander of women indictable and punishable by imprisonment, passed its readings, after a good deal of discussion.

Bill to punish the abduction of children under 18 years, passed its readings.

Bill to prescribe degrees of kinship, within which persons may not marry, making half-blood whole blood, passed its readings.

Bill to amend the law establishing Inferior Courts, so as to give the right of appeal therefore to Superior courts in questions of law only, passed its readings.

Bill for exemption of certain personal property from sale under execution, came up on final reading, and passed.

Prices Now and Prices at the End of the War.

The New York *Evening Post* gives the following interesting comparison of prices for provisions, prevailing in 1864 and 1865 and the present prices, made within a few days by actual transcription from the books of a leading wholesale firm:

WHOLESALE PRICES.	1864-'65.	1879.
1 barrel flour	$ 16 50	$ 6 00
1 barrel sugar, 200 lbs.	42 00	17 50
1 barrel pork	48 00	10 50
1 barrel kerosene oil 40 gallons	35 20	3 70
1 barrel salt	4 00	1 50
1 barrel lard, 200 lbs.	62 00	12 50
1 chest tea, 25 lbs.	22 50	6 00
1 bushel beans	3 36	1 40
1 hhd mo. 120 gallons	138 00	42 00
1 tub butter 100 lbs.	47 00	20 00
1 barrel hams, 200 lbs	50 00	14 50
1 dozen brooms	6 00	2 25
100 lbs. corn meal	2 60	88
10 pounds pepper	4 00	1 40
10 pounds coffee	6 00	2 60
100 pounds codfish	4 00	1 40
100 pounds cheese	21 00	9 50
100 pounds tapioca	22 00	7 00
100 pounds soda	6 50	1 75
10 boxes raisins	67 50	1 75
100 pounds soap	14 50	5 50
	$626 17	$188 03

Householders will probably find it difficult to obtain provisions at retail in our markets at a reduction of prices corresponding with the figures above printed, as they are wholesale rates, yet the retail prices then and now doubtless show a corresponding increase, so after all the comparison is a safe one. Then for low price of cotton, and all sorts of produce, for reduced dividends, low rates of interest for new investments and reduced wages in all kinds of industry, we will find in the prices above quoted some compensation for the present hard times.

The U. S. Census of 1880.

A Washington correspondent (W. M. M.) explains the manner and effect of taking the next estimate of the population and resources of the United States:

"The bill providing for the taking of the next census has already passed the Senate, and a similar bill is now pending in the House. The law establishes in the Interior Department a census office with the necessary officers, and superintendents or supervisors shall be appointed for each State and Territory who shall divide the territory and appoint enumerators in their respective districts. One important result, in a political point of view, of the next census will be a Congressional re-appointment. Important changes will be made in the Congressional delegation from different States. The present ratio of representation is about 135,000. In 1880, estimating the probable total population at 45,000,000 the ratio will be about 153,000. Calculating on this basis, there will be a gain in about twenty-six States of sixty-four members, which will have to be balanced by relative losses in the others. The present number of members in the House is 293 and 9 Territorial delegates. If the present ratio is observed, it will make the lower House consist of about 357 members, which would approximate the large number of members in the British House of Commons. [illegible] eighty of them are compelled to sit in the gallery for the want of room in the hall. In regard to the localities which would gain or lose, it is thought that the New England States, now represented by twenty-eight Congressmen, will lose greatly. Massachusetts may be an exception, while the States in the South and West, and North-west, will mostly gain; especially the "Lone Star" of Texas. The Southern States proper, now have 106 Congressmen, and it is thought will make some gains; or at least will remain in *statu quo*. Politically, the changes will be favorable to the Democratic party. The losses which the Democrats may make in some of the Southern States will be balanced by Republican losses in New England.

The 47th Congress will be elected under the present system. The new apportionment will take effect in 1883, and of course continue for ten years."

Congress will come to the relief of the widow of Bayard Taylor, at least to the tune of $7,000, which will barely pay the obligations for house rent.—Then comes the doctor's bill, funeral expenses, &c., to a considerable amount besides.

Col. L. L. Polk, Commissioner of Agriculture, will deliver the Commencement Address at Rutherford College, on the 21st of May next.

Short Notes.

Wake Forest College has 115 students or more.

The North Carolina Medical Association meets in Greensboro in May.

Raleigh *Observer*: We regret deeply to announce the very serious illness of Judge W. H. Battle.

Hudson Carey, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn., has been made a Commissioner of Affidavits for North Carolina.

The Charlotte *Observer* says that no Governor of North Carolina for fifteen years has served out his full term.

Ben Scott, of Randolph county, has lost three children within a few days past of diptheria. Two died in one day. The disease prevails in and about Asheboro.

No one can develop the grace of meekness by listening to a crying baby. Stop its fretfulness by curing the colic with Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

The peanut crop of North Carolina is about 100,000 bushels.

$250 reward is offered by the authorities of Greensboro for the arrest, with evidence to convict, of the murderer of Mr. Parker.

To soothe disturbed feelings brought on by a cold, and to cure Coughs, Croup and Hoarseness, take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

According to the Report of the North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture, it would cost the people $15,000,000 to rebuild all of the rail fences in North Carolina. He says: "The returns show that in the counties reported, exclusive of the twenty-four townships omitted, there are 101,071, 680 panels, or 153,567 miles of fencing. One hundred and five dollars per mile (all things considered) is a moderate estimate for the ordinary zigzag fence used on our farms.

General News.

A steamship on its way to Europe lost 81 cattle and 163 sheep.

A deficiency of probably $27,000,000 there will be in the expenses of the United States government.

Miss May Marshall completed her walking feat in Washington. She made twenty-seven hundred and ninety-six quarter miles in as many quarter hours.

STATE DEBTS.—The latest statistics show that the debts of the States of the Union amount in the aggregate to $345,167,000. Massachusets takes the lead, and is followed in a descending scale by Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, New York, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Louisiana, each of which owes more than $20,000,000. West Virginia, Missouri, Georgia and Arkansas, owe materially less, although the amount is over $1,000,000 each, while all the other States fall below the latter figures.—Many municipal debts exceed the State debts.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes: For the first time in Ireland, and perhaps in the kingdom, transfusion of milk into the blood of a patient dying from exhaustion was performed at Dublin Infirmatory this week by Drs. Moldon and MacDounell. The patient, it was decided, had only a few days to live, when the operation was determined upon and undertaken. About a pint of milk was taken fresh and warm from a cow and immediately injected into the vein of the patient, who is now improved in health, of stronger pulse, I should say, and of greater vitality, with evidences of a further length of life.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has decided not to distribute any more seeds through members of Congress, but suggests that the objects of members will be better accomplished by furnishing to the department the addresses of their constituents who come within the law which requires that "the Commissioner shall distribute seeds to agriculturists."

TROPICAL FRUITS IN CALIFORNIA.—Orange growing in California has been assuming such dimensions as to make it doubtful whether in a few years it will pay to raise the fruit at all. Every land owner and settler in the neighborhood of Los Angelos is ambitious to have an orange grove; houses are surrounded by them, and they even border the streets. Many of the longer-headed cultivators of the ground are beginning to plant walnut and almond trees, foreseeing a time when the market will be glutted with oranges. The success in raising bananas has not been very encouraging thus far, owing to the injury done to the young trees by the occasional night frosts. It is believed, however, that harm is to be feared from the frosts only while the banana trees are very young, and that if they can be nursed through their infancy, they will prove hardy enough to survive. Oranges, figs, almonds, olives, bananas—these are among the fruits produced by the wonderful Golden State, as well as the choicest grapes, fit for wine and raisin making, and all the fruits of temperate climes, in the greatest profusion and of the highest excellence.

ENGLISH VICTORIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.—CAPE TOWN, February 22.—The latest information from Moirtsburg states that the total loss in the attack on Col. Glyn's camp on the 22d of January is now estimated at only from 250 to 300 whites. Col. Wood's column has been victorious in all of its encounters with the enemy. The natives are reported to be discouraged by the terrible havoc among their finest troops, this having counteracted the effect of their victory. Every confidence is now felt by the public in the prompt reparation of the recent disaster.

LONDON, February 22.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pietermoritzburg, dated February 3d, says: "The native contingent has been forcibly disarmed and disbanded. Col. Pearson, with 1,500 British troops, is entrenched at Ekowe, thirty miles within the enemy's territory. His communications have been interrupted for some days. The bush surrounding the post is infested with Zulus, but Col. Pearson has two months' provisions."

THE OLD STORY OF THE ASH BOX.—As Policemen Blackwelder and Carter passed by Brookfield's auction house yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, they discovered a light in the house, which at once arrested their attention. A further inspection convinced them that there was smoke in the room. Mr. Brookfield was awakened as speedily as possible, and on entering the store it was found that an ash box, which had been carelessly left on the floor by a negro boy, was in a blaze, and that the plank of the floor had caught from this. A timely discovery thus averted a disastrous conflagration. It is the old story of the ash box.—*Charlotte Observer.*

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A private letter, dated Mazatlan, Mexico, February 10th, says the Mazatlan merchants refuse to pay taxes under the new arrangement, and intend to get the State declared a Territory or Federal district to escape the heavy burden of supporting the State government. The governor came to Mazatlan a short time since to arrange the tax question. Jos. C. Vallade, a popular editor, who opposed the course of the government, was assassinated on the night of January 27th. The people, believing that Governor Ganedo was privy to the crime, marched to his residence with the intention of lynching him, but Canedo escaped. Gen. Zozaya put the city under martial law, but the excitement has now subsided.

MEETING OF MEXICAN VETERANS.—BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The national association of veterans of the Mexican war met here to-day. Gen. Denver, of Ohio, presided. Among the delegates present were Gen H Gates Gibson, U. S. army; Hon. Joseph Shields, of Missouri; Hon J J Martin, of Alabama; Hon Robt Klatz and Gen Biles, of Pennsylvania; Gen John S Williams, of Kentucky; Gen J T Bartholow, of Maryland; Col. Edward Cantwell and Maj Jas Reilly, of North Carolina; Maj Milligan, of Virginia, and Col Wm I. Tidball and Col Geo W Leonard, of New York. The only business transacted was the appointment of a committee to visit Washington and press upon Congress the equity of their claims to be placed upon the pension list. There were about one hundred veterans present.

Vick's Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One colored Flower Plate, and 300 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year Five Copies for $5.00. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send Five Cent stamp for a Floral Guide, containing List and Prices and plenty of information. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

PRESBYTERIAN.

This organ of the North Carolina Presbyterians, always orthodox and ably edited, has been improved by the addition of departments of Church and General Religious Intelligence. Its Family and Miscellaneous reading is both attractive and instructive. An epitome of Secular News is furnished every week. The ablest writers write for it, among whom are the following: Rev. Drs. Drury Lacy J. Henry Smith, J. B. Adger and A. W. Miller, Rev. Messrs. Jos. M. Atkinson, E. M. Harding, D. E. Jordan, J. Rumple, E F Rockwell, P H Dalton, L C Vass, H G Hill, W S Lacy, W W Pharr, F H Johnston, P T Penick, R Z Johnston, S H Chester, J W Primrose, S M Smith, A F Dickson, J M Wharney, Prof. J R Blake, Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer, Mrs. Mary Ayer Miller ("Lulloa") Mrs. H M Irwin, and many others.

Price $2.65 a year. Send for Premium List.

Address, JOHN McLAURIN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

Forsyth County.

Having qualified as Administrator *de bonis non* on the estate of Thomas Campbell on the 17th day of January, 1879, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Thomas Campbell, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put into the hands of an officer for collection; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm. of Forsyth County.
January 23rd, 1879.—no.4.

FOR SALE.

ONE BUREAU, ONE BOOKCASE, ONE WARDROBE, ONE STOVE.

Can be seen at the residence of Mr. C. L. Rights. Terms made known on applying to Mr. T. F. Crist.

CALENDARS.—Shakesperian Calendars, with appropriate quotations from Shakspear for each day in the year. At Salem Bookstore.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.45, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Ebaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MARCH winds blow early.

WEDNESDAY we enter the season of Lent.

DAVIE COUNTY COURT meets Monday.

County Commissioner's meet Monday.

HOT BEDS are claiming the housewives attention.

TOM LEWIS succeeds Will Brown as Salem's lamp-lighter.

IT is getting to be as much of an art in *keeping meat*, as curing it.

THE Pythian Lodge proposed and then gave up celebrating their 4th anniversary.

OLD Mexican 20 cent pieces are only worth 18 cents and the silver sixpence 4.

THE boys are getting the gymnastic fever into their heads again.

"SMALL crops, but of good quality," should be the tobacco producer's motto.

Lieut. LEMLY returned to his post of duty, Friday evening.

SALEM'S Fire Company members are released of a road tax.

THE cost lapel of the rising youth announces the advent of the pretty yellow crocus and sweet-scented violet.

JNO. SINK is on a visit home again, and is representing Culver Bros. clock establishment.

Rev. Dr. SUTTON held divine service at St. Paul's Chapel, on Sunday. The Dr. remained a day or two in town a guest in the family of H. A. Lemly.

A ROBIN ROOST near Ed. Welfare's, on Muddy Creek, we heard, Saturday.—The birds roost high and can only be reached with guns.

Misses L. and P. DILLARD, of Henry county, Va., are visiting the family of Mr. Tyler Hairston, in Winston. Miss Lucy was a pupil only a few years ago, of S. F. Academy.

FOR ALL TO READ.—The Winston Light Infantry will give an Oyster Supper at Tise's Thursday evening. Quail on toast will be a choice tit-bit on the occasion. All are invited. Encourage the boys.

THE Winston, Salem and Mooresville R. R., is looked for by some in Mocksville, about the middle of October. With private subscription it may be possible to extend the road to Winston and Salem, but by taxation, it won't come.

A FIRE occurred at the Gas House Thursday evening by accidental ignition of some escaping gas. Ready hands soon extinguished the flames and no alarm was given.

WE notice that Landroth's Garden Seeds are for sale at Smith's Drug Store, in Winston. Landreth's is an old firm and their seeds can be relied upon as being always fresh. Smith is selling ten cent packages of these famous seeds for five cents.

"Be sure you are right then go ahead."
Is a motto we all should adhere to;
But to be right when going ahead,
We should know just exactly where to
Go when we wish to buy Hardware cheap.
S. E. Allen, we'll find near the Courthouse Square,
And a very large stock he does keep.

SUNDAY MORNING Rev. E. Rondthaler will discourse upon the Ancient Moravian Church in Bohemia, and a collection for this mission will be taken up at the close.

In the evening, the first Sunday in Lent, he will commence a series of sermons on the last words of Christ from the cross.

THE Good Templars participated in a pleasant Sociable, Tuesday night, held at their hall

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

WE were shown a beautiful picture of a picturesque old mill site, with building and pond in full view, upon the frozen surface of the latter a large number of skaters were participating in that exhilerating sport. From a distance the scene represents a fine oil painting, and no one would suppose, that, notwithstanding the different hues, etc., not a particle of paint was used but simply different colored mud. Our friend, Bob Mosely, was the artist. We spent an hour very pleasantly looking over his large collection of sketches, of well—just everything you could possibly think of, among which were some side-splitting pencilings. The wonderful picture rock was first introduced here by Bob, some fine specimens of which are in his possession.

ANOTHER aged citizen has passed away. Mr. JESSE JONES died near West Bend, Yadkin County, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Monday, at the ripe old age of about 80 years. He was known and spent the greater portion of his life near Abbott's Creek, Davidson county, and was throughout his life a worthy and respected citizen. He leaves behind him his aged partner, and a large family of children, all of whom have long since left the parental roof, and settled in life for themselves, Messrs. A. H. and A. S. Jones, of this place, being among the number. His remains were conveyed to Friendship graveyard, for burial on Wednesday

THE BACON.—Information obtained pointed to the probable place where Mr. Peterson's stolen bacon, &c., could be found. Search was instituted, and several pieces of bacon, which Mr. Paterson identified as his, were found on the premises of Nathan Stockton and Hiram Wheeler, col., in Winston.

Nathan and Hiram were, therefore, arrested and examined and bound over for their appearance at court, in the sum of $200 each.

Several sausages, sown up in cloth, were also found on the premises, resembling those stolen from Mr. Hall some short time since, we learn, but know nothing positive about the matter.

IN GERMANY, the public highways are orchards. The custom prevailing, while travelling, to plant the seed of all fruits eaten is what made it so. We have the highways and the fruit, and a like custom by our people would in the course of time, convert our waste places into a garden fair, teeming with delicious fruits.

FIRE.—On Monday night, about 1 o'clock, the barn of Albert Brendle, some 3 miles from town was discovered to be on fire, and unfortunately had progressed so far that it was impossible to save any of its contents. A good horse, cow, two yearlings, a set of harness, a lot of tools, together with a lot of provender, were consumed. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and Mr. B. and family have the sympathy of the community.

STOKES COUNTY received $600 for the support of outside lunatics. Surry, $11.56, and Guilford, $863.41.

THERE is a fine for shooting within the corporate limits. Robin hunters bear this in mind.

IT is scarcely a fortnight since the Inferior Court adjourned and already four new cases have been docketed for the Superior Court.

S. ROSENTHAL and family have gone to Richmond, Va. Charley also bid adieu to Winston, and departed for the same place.

A LETTER addressed to S. S. Jones, Clemmonsville, is retained at the Salem Postoffice for want of 2 more cents postage.

JOHN I. NISSEN returned Saturday evening from Roxboro, N. C., at which place he has been engaged in erecting a saw mill and a steam distillery.

WE regret to learn that our worthy Register of Deeds, Capt. Mast, is still confined to his room. Hope soon to see out again.

WE believe the citizens of Winston and Salem would prefer a straightout vote *for* or *against* consolidation, rather than vote otherwise.

WINSTON'S LIGHT INFANTRY has a new drum, a big bass fellow this time. If the company would start a band of music in connection, it would be a decided advantage in every way.

THE Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Company, in Waughtown, has been in successful operation for a number of years, and has established for itself a good reputation for work well done.—See advertisement.

THE PASTOR of the Baptist Church appointed a committee on Sunday evening last, composed of ladies and gentlemen, to meet on Friday evening at the Church, at which time and place measures will be taken to raise funds to liquidate the church debt. The amount yet due on the building, we are pleased to hear, is small.

SUPREME COURT.—We notice the following opinions delivered by Chief Justice Smith: Fountain Flynt, Administrator, vs. T. H. Bodenhamer, from Forsyth: affirmed. Loton Dean and wife, vs. W. W. Ragsdale, et al., from Forsyth; reversed.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN SALEM.—The day passed off without public demonstration of any kind. In the evening a large audience assembled in the Academy Chapel, and enjoyed a pleasant hour or two in listening to the Readings by two of the members of the Citizen's Reading Club, of Salem, and a good selection of music by the Cornet Band.

Dr. Hunter made a few remarks, and announced the programme of the evening. W. P. Ormsby read "Paul Revere's Ride," and H. E. Fries read Washington's Farewell Address.

Rev. Edward Rondthaler then delivered a most excellent address, commencing by reading the correspondence between the authorities of Salem and of President Washington on the occasion of his visit to this place in 1791. The early life of the "Father of his country" was touched upon, alluding to his memorable plan of conduct founded upon the golden rule of *duty*, in which he would be humane, grave, polite, respectful and patient. These rules he adhered to through life, and which aided him in the formation of that noble *character* for which he was so pre-eminently distinguished. *Providence* smiled on his efforts, and blessed him with a fine form, six feet two inches high, and remarkable for strength and endurance, thus enabling him in due time to fill the various and arduous duties his country required of him. Bishop E. A. DeSchweinitz closed the exercises of the evening with a fervent prayer for our country.

Altogether, it was an enjoyable evening.

GEORGE, of the *Western Sentinel*, in mixing girls with eggs did not display good Irish wit. The ladies do not mystify us near as much as they do him. He being behind time at Hodgin & Sullivan's amply proves this.

Our sympathies are with the lone editor, and if the ladies do not go and see him, we can't help it.

Mr. Mickey ships eggs in very great quantities, and he knows the number.

Wonder if this eggs-traordinary affair has anything to do with the consolidation movement.

Mr. ROBERT FORD, of Yadkin County, and Miss JANE HENDRICKS of Lewisville, were married in Winston Wednesday morning.

THE committee of the Citizen's Reading Club appointed on 22nd celebration, desire us to express their thanks to the readers, orators, cornet band, and all who in any way contributed towards the pleasure of the evening.

HYMENEAL.—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the nuptial ceremony of Miss EMMA L. MELLER and Mr. CHARLES B. STEERS, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. F. W. Meller, of this place, at 3 o'clock, Wednesday evening. May the pathway through life of the newly married pair be one of unalloyed pleasure.

Rev. A. L. Oerter officiated, and a number of friends were gathered to witness the ceremony. The repast, of which all partook a short while after, was the most bountiful we have ever seen or had the privilege to enjoy. Cakes plain, and tastily iced, candies of the finest varieties, lemonade, ice-cream, and tropical fruits, were the delicacies. This sumptuous bridal feast, with the exception of the fruits, was prepared by the genial host, Mr. F. W. Meller, who certainly diplayed well his merits as a confectioner.

SHADY MOUNT public school will close with public exercises, Saturday, 8th proximo. J. A. Tucker, is the teacher of this school.

THERE are 300 feet of new hose in town, and some eight young men speak of asking permission to use the same, and organize a volunteer Hose Company. In case of fire, with Salem's water facilities, a well drilled hose company would be of great service.

BRANDY PEACHES.—The shipment of Brandy Peaches, neatly put up in glass jars, is becoming quite an item in the business of Winston. Several parties report satisfactory results during the past year's operations.

KATIE LASH, a well known colored woman, died unexpectedly in this place, Wednesday morning.

W. H. O. CURTIS, a machinist of Lexington, who for a time found employment with C. A. Hege, of Salem Agricultural Works, has now a position in the foundry and machine shops of Roisseau & Flippen, Danville, Va.

WILD GEESE have been passing north for several weeks. Last week we were informed that Marion Chitty, who lives a few miles below town, shot and killed a fine specimen, while a flock was passing over him.

A SENSIBLE BOY.—A boy of 14 years called at the Bookstore recently and asked for an Arithmetic, and then for the lives of Washington, Marion, Putnam, and others. He purchased the books mentioned, saying that he sold his crop of tobacco and had enough of the proceeds left to buy a few books. His choice was good, and worth more to him than anything else he bought that day. Washington's maxims alone, could make a good man of him. We liked his frank and honest face, and we have no doubt he is a faithful boy at home.

100 BUSHELS, prime, clean, CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, HERDS and KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEEDS, by the bag or pound, for sale by

H. D. LOTT.
8 3t.

IT is bad enough when adults indulge in stealing, but when those of more tender years indulge in this business, it is indeed sad. Robert Potts, the telegraph operator, had some $25 stolen from his trunk, in the room he occupied at the brick store of Mr. Reed, on Depot street. Two little boys not over fifteen years of age proved to be the perpetrators. The parties had a key to the door, and waited for several days until a good opportunity offered. One of the boys has taken leg bail.

STOKES COUNTY.—The late hail and snow was six inches deep about Danbury.——Mr. James Throckmorton died at his residence, in this county, last Thursday, aged about 87 years. He was a very good old citizen,——The Legislature has changed the Courts, and the Superior Court of Stokes will come on the 24th of April, instead of the 14th, two weeks later.—*Reporter*

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, in Clemmonsville, Davidson Co., N. C., by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. RUFUS TURNER to Miss ALICE MICKEL.

Recently, near Farmington, Davie county, Mr. J. W. HOWELL to Miss JANE SWAIM.

A CARD.

Any persons in Salem having Watches or Jewelry to be repaired, will please hand them to Mr. Wm. Grunert or myself, as we pass, or leave them with Mr. J. Blickenderfer, at the Notion Store, who has kindly offered to receive them. We will call daily for them, repair them, and return them.

Respectfully,
WM. T. VOGLER.

Feb. 20, 1879.-8 4w.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
PATTERSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE.

Wheat, $1.00 to $1.10; Corn, 45; Rye, 50 to 00; Oats, 30; Flaxseed, 85; Feathers, (new) 40; Eggs, 8; Beeswax, 22; Flour, $2 50 to 2 65; Meal, per lb., 1¢c.; Bacon, 5 to 6; Lard, 8; Peas, 50; Raw Cotton, 8; Wool, 30 a 35; Tallow, 7. Mountain Kit Butter 6 to 8.

STAPLE GOODS.

Sugars, Brown 7¼ to 8¼; White, 10 to 12; Coffees, Rio, 12¼ to 18; Extra Fancy, 20; Yarns, 85; Sheeting 6 to 7; Plaids, 8¼ to 0; Soda, 5; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 18; Syrup, per gallon, 25; Salt, per sack, $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, $2 00. Sole Leather, 20 to 23.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL
NEW CROP.

Lugs, Green	$1 50 to	$2 00
" Com	2 25 to	3 00
" Good Red	3 00 to	4 00
" Bright com	3 50 to	4 00
" " good	6 00 to	8 80
" " fine	8 00 to	10 00
" " fancy	10 00 to	15 00
Leaf Common	3 00 to	4 00
" Red	5 00 to	8 00
" Common Bright	4 00 to	5 00
Bright thin leaf	10 00 to	14 00
" Good	7 00 to	10 00
Wrappers, Good Red	10 00 to	15 00
" " Common Bright	12 00 to	15 00
" " Good and Colory	25 00 to	30 00
" " Fine and Waxy	35 00 to	50 00
" " Fancy	50 00 to	65 00
Mahogany as per quality	18 00 to	40 00

Breaks have been quite small for the past week, owing to the cool, harsh snap.

Demand continues very good for all tobacco of color and body, while the common grades are not sought after, and, in fact, are somewhat neglected. Such grades, doubtless, will be in better demand later in the season, when the factories are at work. Notice a special demand for fine wrappers and all grades of smokers to fill orders recently received. Tobacco sells better in supple order at this season of the year.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 21.-Flou: $2 65 a $0 00, Wheat 100, Corn 50 a 00. Oats 00 a 40. Bacon 5¼ a 6. Potatoes, 40 a 75.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 19.--Bacon 8 a 9, Apple Brandy $1 75. Flour $4 50 a $0 00, Corn 50 a 65. Oats 50 a 55. Wheat 1 00 a $1 10. Lard, 8 a 9. Potatoes, 1 25 a 0 00. Whisky $2 00.

NEW YORK Feb. 24.-Flour 4 00 a 6 00. Wheat 1 00 a $1 12. Corn 43 a 47. Oats 27 a 28.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Wheat $1 00 a $1 10. Corn 44 a 46. Oats 30 a 32. Flour $3 50 a $5 10. Bacon, 5 a 6¼.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Wheat 102 a 104; Corn 35 a 38. Oats 28 a 29. Bacon 5 a 8.

New Advertisements.

From Dr. S. W. HUNTER.
BALTIMORE, MD.

*** Having become familiar with Colden Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, I take pleasure in recommending it as an excellent preparation, combining as it does FOOD and TONIC in a remarkable way, producing good BLOOD, HEALTH and STRENGTH. Sold by all Druggists.

GEO. C. WARE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
PURE APPLE CIDER
—AND—
CIDER VINEGAR.
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of
E. R. CONDIT'S TABLE SAUCE.
287 to 295 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.

TO ADVERTISERS—Send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Sent free on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

JEWELRY STORE,
WINSTON, N. C.
REMOVED TO GRAY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Merchants' Hotel.

I have just received a nice assortment of **Clocks and Silver Plated Ware.**
I also have a large stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
WALKING CANES, &c., &c.
SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.
REPAIRING of every description in my line done promptly, and warranted.
WM. T. VOGLER.
Winston, N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.-8-6m.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, located at Salem, in the State of North Carolina, is closing up its affairs. All note holders, and other creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes, and other claims against the Association for payment.

W. A. LEMLY.
January 21st, 1879. 3m. *Cashier.*

KERNERSVILLE ACADEMY,
KERNERSVILLE,
FORSYTH CO., N. C.

The next term of 20 weeks will begin January 15th, 1879.
Classes 1st and 2nd, Primary, $1.00 to $1.50 per month.
First Grammar, $2.00; Intermediate English, $2.50 per month.
Advanced English and Mathematics, $3.00 per month.
Latin, Greek, French, each extra, $1.00 per month.
Music on Piano or Organ, $3.00 per month.
Book-keeping & Business, $5.00 per term. Hair Jewelry, Flowers, and many other accomplishments low.
Board, $7.00 to $9.00 per month.
The School has a Department for Males and one for Females. Discipline and Management the very best.
Young men and young ladies prepared for the advanced classes in College, or for business.
Special attention given to those desiring to teach.
For further particulars apply to
REV. S. R. TRAWICK, A. M.
Jan. 9th, 1879. PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Michael Holder, on the 12th day of February, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Michael Holder, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, on or before the 20th day of February, 1880, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth County.
Feb. 20th, 1879.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Leodocia Harper, on the 12th day of February, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Leodocia Harper, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate, will present them to me on or before the 20th day of February, 1880, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth County.
February 20th, 1879.

MARRIED LIFE DR. BUTTS No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.
Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both sexes than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new works, just published, entitled
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HAVING qualified as Administrators on the estate of Israel G. Lash, on the 1st day of May, 1878, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. B. LASH, } *Administrators*
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" Salisbury	4 34 p m	8 10 p m	
" High Point	5 40 p m	10 10 p m	
Arrive Greensboro	7 00 p m	11 35 p m	
Leave Greensboro	7 05 p m		11 40 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 16 p m		2 54 a m
" Durham	10 39 p m		3 24 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m		5 00 a m
Leave	1 30 p m	6 45 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro	3 05 p m	8 15 a m	7 30 a m

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Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	4 30 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	6 50 p m	
Leave	1 00 p m	7 00 p m	3 30 p m
Arrive Durham	2 40 p m	8 30 p m	5 00 p m
" Hillsboro	6 12 p m		8 30 p m
" Greensboro	8 20 p m		10 40 p m
Leave	8 25 p m	4 45 p m	10 45 p m
Arrive High Point	9 30 p m	5 50 p m	11 50 p m
" Salisbury	10 56 p m	7 15 p m	1 15 a m
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J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

POETRY.

TWO KISSES.

When I made a visit home,
And picked up stray scraps of fortune leaving,
I saw, or rather thought I saw,
My sister in the study reading.

With noiseless tread I forward crept,
With schemes of mischief most imprudent;
And leaning o'er the arm-chair's back,
I softly kissed the gentle student.

She turned to fly with burning face,
As if a brother's kiss pointed—
Rapture! 'Twas not my sister Lu,
But cousin Amy I'd saluted.

Of course I then began to beg
She would excuse my having kissed her;
Protesting, that upon my word,
I really thought it was my sister.

A conversation followed next,
Whose theme, be sure, was not the weather;
And then a very blissful pair
Seated—well, rather close together.

And then with lips not long in vain
When for the second time I kissed her,
Said, archly looking up to me,
"Are you quite sure it's not your sister?"

HUMOROUS.

"Uncle Andy."

Old "Andy" came rolling along the street the other day and as usual met us with a cheerful smile. "Well, Andy, how are you to-day?" "I ain't a feelin right 'bout the gizzard, boss.—De fact is I am riled up more an common dis morning."

"What's the matter Andy?" "Well, you see, mass Ben, I bin a talking to some ob dem fool niggers 'bout Edification, an' I tell you to put some sense in a nigger's head is wus dan plowin' a blind mule. Dey want me to 'scribe to de Edification society but Andy done take de last bit of stock in dese society doins. Ebbry time some smart yankee want to make a raise, de word cum for sum subscription."

"Well, but Andy, you are not opposed to Education are you? That is the means, some tell us, by which men get riches and honor." Here Andy put down his axe and with his wisest look delivered himself about thus: "Mass Ben, dar hain't but three things on de top side ob de yearth all de money kin get—clothes for to wear, wittles for to eat, an' a place for to sleep at night—dat's all. Now when ebber you see a nigger a gwine 'bout wid a book under his arm, lookin' wise as a owl in de day time, you watch dat nigger, yes, watch him, for he gwine to steal sumting fore de seben stars set in de wess. I tell you book larnin' is done raise de debbil wid de nigger. Jess look at Tony's son, Eph-ri-ham—you knowed Ephe.—His daddy and his mammy wus bofe un een good niggers, but Toney he run plum fool when dat school ummun cum here an' he went to spellin an' quit hoein, darfoe he made no crap. I hearn um say he could spell rat an' de nex thing I hearn was dat dey had him in de chain gang for stealin' meal from Mass Bill Harris. Eph-ri-ham he larned how to write Mass Bob Lincoln's name and he is in de penitensiary. De lass one ob dese yer niggers what's gwine to schule haint no *man-ner* ob count—You hear me now! But I hain't got de time to do de subject justice. I smell some wood down here to de corner an' my ax is naterly hungry for a job.

Hard Times.

[Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.

A gentleman from North Carolina sent the following letter to a friend in this city from the South as a gem of legal wit, which we commend to the attention of our legal fraternity:

HIGH POINT, Dec. 22, 1877.—Messrs. John Smith & Co.: Gents—Replying to yours of the 18th instant, I have to say that, for the prospect of having claims placed in my hands to collect in this vicinity, and nothing more, I do not feel willing to report the "standing" of the party mentioned, or of any one else. I do not wish to be misunderstood as saying that I do not want paying business, but I do know that a lawyer would starve as quick on commissions and fees on collections as he would on corn-cob soup in January.

I have had some experience in collecting since the war, or rather in trying to collect. I have offered to comp. claims by taking old clothes, frozen cabbage, circus tickets, patent medicine, whetstones, powder horns, old flour barrels, gourds, coon skins, jay birds, owls, or almost anything, and yet I have a number of those old claims on hand unsettled. If I were to depend on collecting claims for a living my poor family would get so thin that it would take in no fat pot liquor in a poor dog.

I don't like to shoot at long taw, but if you are inclined to pay anything certain, the desired reports I'm your man; say $40 cash, then I'm in; or if money is scarce, I would take shoes, ladies' fine, say 10s, 11s and 12s, to the amount of $10, at wholesale prices. Hard times here—the niggers and the Democrats have pulled and worried each other till this country smells like cheese. How in the world would you collect money out of people who plow little speckled bulls on hill sides? If you were to see a nigger plowing his cotton with a cow, you would not wonder why I don't want claims to collect in this vicinity. Your sincere friend,

J. R. B.

"Do you really believe that an ass ever spoke to Balaam?" queried a man who prided himself on his intellect.—Colonel Rushen the question was put, reflected very calmly for a few moments, and then responded: "My friend, I have no doubt whatever that the story is true. I have been spoken to in the same way myself." The man of inquiring mind retired for meditation.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Farmer's Use of His Capital.

Capital is a desirable thing to obtain, but after it is secured it needs to be judiciously employed in order that he who possesses it may secure from itself full benefits. The merchant has this in view when he sells his goods. He aims to sell the amount of his capital in trade as many times as possible in the course of the year, so as to secure a large per cent. of profit on it. The farmer should do the same. His capital is his farm; and he should feel that he is a capitalist, as much as the richest banker in the city, and strive to make as good use of his capital as the banker. The latter keeps his money in constant use, earning interest after interest, and he would be a poor banker that would suffer his capital to remain idle. How is it with the farmer? Is his land all productive, and if productive is it yielding sufficiently?—How much increase is received from the pastures overgrown with bushes? We hardly see a pasture but what has more or less of unsightly bushes in them.—They would seem to occupy but little space, but, supposing all the bushes in a forty-acre pasture were placed together, the farmer would hardly believe that ten or fifteen acres of his pasture, and perhaps more, were actually yielding him nothing. Truly so much of his capital is useless.

We might name also the land covered with small scrubby trees, that can never attain full size, which might be cleared and converted into grass grown fields. The low swamp lands that by the use of drain tile could be yielding heavy harvests; the huge boulders and stumps of trees in fields, mown around year after year without being removed; the land overgrown with weeds choking out the crops, and fast going to seed and thus still farther putting off the day of clean culture, and then the double use of land, by growing two crops the same year, decreasing thereby the rate of interest allowed for its use, taxes, and all consequent expenses attendant on employed capital. Land so worked can be made to support a larger proportion of live stock to the acre than is done by the ordinary method. And so one might go on enumerating the thousand and one ways that the farmer's capital is allowed to run to waste. There is no business that requires the watchful eye and busy brain of the keen business man, so much as this one business of farming, and he who would hope to reach the desired honor of being known as a successful farmer, must ever be on the alert for improvement. No drone can ever reach that result. He who would reap well must sow well.—*Cor. Maine Farmer.*

The Secret of Economical Management.

Says Alexander Hyde: "We see many farmers working hard from the beginning of the year to its end, and that year after year, till life ends with such small results, that we do wish to impress upon the community the true principle of economy a farmer's wife once expressed to us in one word—calculation. We found her a slender-looking woman, surrounded by a flock of children, and having the care of a dairy of a dozen cows, with no Bridget to assist her, and still everything moved on like clock-work. The children were tidy, the house neat, the cooking nice and the butter of gilt-edge quality. We watched her to study the secret of her economical management. She never seemed to be in a hurry, certainly never in a fret, but went from one thing to another as calmly and as pleasantly as the butterfly goes from one flower to another. We finally asked, 'How do you accomplish all your work with such apparent ease?' With a toss of her head and a pleasant smile she replied, 'By calculation. Before I go to bed I set my table and make all arrangements for breakfast. Before I get up in the morning I think over the labors of the day, and plan everything out, assigning such duty its time, and when the time comes I attend to the duty—and now the time has come for me to skim my milk; so please excuse me.' Upon this she bowed herself out with the grace of a queen. We could not help thinking—happy is the farmer who has such a help-meet."

Home-made Guano.

Save all your fowl manure from sun and rain. To prepare it for use spread a layer or dry swamp muck, the blacker it is the better, on your barn floor, and dump on it the whole of your fowl manure, beat it into a fine powder with the back of your spade add hard wood ashes and plaster of Paris, so that the compound shall be composed of the following proportions: Three bushels dried muck, two bushels fowl manure, one bushel ashes, one and one-half bushels plaster. Mix thoroughly and spare no labor for in this matter elbow grease expended will be well paid for. A little before planting moisten the heap with water, or better still, with urine, cover well with old mats and let it lie until wanted for use. Apply it to beans, corn or potatoes at the rate of a handful to a hill, and mix with the soil before dropping in the seed. This will be found the best substitute for guano ever invented, and may be depended on for bringing great crops of turnips, corn, potatoes, etc.

The noblest men on earth are those whose hands are brown with toil. And the noblest women on earth are those "who looketh well to the ways of their household and eat not the bread of idleness."

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COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT,
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ALL OUR SEEDS ARE FIRST CLASS.

We keep a full line of SHOES FOR LADIES AND MISSES, made at Winchester, Va., every pair of which we warrant. We also have a very large stock of other Shoes and Boots.

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Salesmen.

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A lot of best twilled SILK PARASOLS and SUN PROTECTORS, SHETLAND WOOL FRINGE, W. & C.

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Salem, N. C., Sept. 26, 1878.

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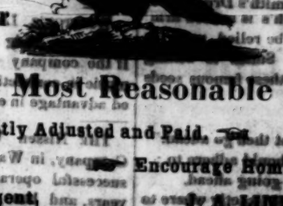

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